



J. M. FERRER, Editor.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

J. D. GILMAN, PRINTER.

VOL. I.

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JOURNAL OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, 7th December, 1835.

Mr. Larue and Mr. Bouthillier were added to the committee on roads, &c.

Mr. Kimber presented a petition of Abenquis Indians and others, complaining of being excluded from their hunting grounds, by persons in the employ of the Hudson's Bay company and others in charge of the King's Posts; referred to committee on Lands, &c.

On motion of Mr. Kimber, an address was voted to his Excellency, for a copy of the correspondence between the late Governor-in-Chief and the colonial minister, relative to the removal of the present lease of the Forges of St. Maurice, in favor of the Hon. Matthew Bell.

On motion of Mr. Kimber, his Excellency's message of the 13th ult., with the documents accompanying the same, relative to the new lease of the Forges of St. Maurice, was referred to the committee on the Jesuits' Estates.

Mr. Bedard presented the first report of the standing committee of Grievances, committed for Friday next.

[The committee report in favour of relief being extended to the inhabitants of the *Chemin des Caps*, who complained of not having received any money under the acts passed in 1834 for the relief of the poor.]

Mr. Bedard reported on the petition of Pierre Duplain, and on the bill to acquire Grosse-Isle; committed for Friday next.

Mr. Huot reported on Pierre Gignas' bridge bill, and on the petition of John Bonner; committed for Friday next.

Mr. Scott introduced a bill for the more speedy relief of insolvent debtors, in certain cases, and for a limited time; second reading Wednesday next.

Mr. Vanfelson reported on the Kennebec Rail-road bill; committed for Saturday next.

The bill for the relief of divers Societies of protestant christians therein mentioned, was passed.

The bill to amend and extend the provisions of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Rail Road act; the bill to make further provisions for maintaining the county Court House and Gaols, and the charitable Institutions bill, were ordered to be engrossed.

Amendments were made in committee to the Parish and Township Offices bill; to be reported Wednesday next.

The other orders of the day were postponed till Wednesday next.

MONTREAL CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.

In moving the first resolution, Mr. Ferrio said, I have been very unexpectedly called upon to move the first resolution, for the adoption of the report owing to the gentleman who had agreed to do so, having declined, because a part of the report contained sentiments to which he could not subscribe. But I feel proud in having the honor to move its adoption, which I do with all my heart. And before going farther, I must be allowed to return my sincere thanks, individually, to the gentlemen who drew it up. They have performed their task most faithfully and eloquently, and the principles of the document now submitted, confer infinite honor both on their heads and hearts. For my part, it embraces every thing, that either I or any true friend of rational liberty could possibly wish for. Gentlemen, were I to consult my own credit, or your comfort, on this very cold day, I ought simply to read the resolution and retire, leaving the field open to the gentlemen who are to follow me, and who are so much better able to entertain you with a good speech. But being excited at the present aspect of our political affairs, and truly indignant at the very gross misapplication of the public money of the province by our new Governor and the House of Assembly, in which we are not represented, I cannot withdraw without tendering my most solemn protest against their most illegal conduct. The Clique, our enemies, call us Aristocrats, Tories, &c.; but if the sentiments inculcated in the document which we have just heard read, be Toryism, then, gentlemen, I have been from my earliest days, or at least for forty years past, a high-frown Tory, without ever having known it until now. For thirty years did I advocate the same principles of rational liberty as the report contains, and that too at a time when it was both unpopular and dangerous to do so; and is it not then the height of absurdity to imagine that I should, at this time of day, when liberal views receive the greatest favor, espouse any other. Those who know any thing of my past history, must know full well that I have been a Reformer all my life. I can have no great liking to the enemies of rational liberty, for I was for long persecuted at home in Glasgow, by the harpies acting under a very base administration, called a Tory one, and headed by the notoriously infamous Lords Sidmouth, Castlereagh, &c. To such length did they carry their hatred of me, owing to my having long advocated the cause of reform, that, without attending to the regular process required by the law of the land, they seized my person, took possession of my dwelling-house, office, &c. expecting to find my political correspondence, which I had with many of the first characters in the nation. Yes, even justice in the courts of law was openly and violently denied me. None can call either you or me Tories, if we subscribe to the declaration just read.

Gentlemen, some people tell me that Lord Gosford is an Irishman, but by — I don't believe it. I have often been in Ireland, and am well acquainted with the Irish character. I always found them an open, warmhearted, generous and brave people, and inclined to side with and support the weaker party; but his Lordship's conduct towards the Irish and British part of the population of this province, has, from the moment he came among us, been in direct opposition to all those worthy traits of a true Irishman's character, that nothing but the most positive proof will convince me of his being so. At all events, he must belong to some degenerate race among them.

With my thanks for the patience with which you have heard me, I beg to move the adoption of the Committee's Report.

Mr. Grant said, he had not intended to have addressed the meeting; nor was he prepared to do so—yet he could not avoid responding to the call that had been made upon him. The gentleman who had just addressed them, had adverted to him in his eloquent speech, for he was the person who had been requested to move the first resolution, and which he had consented to do, in expectation, however of having an opportunity of perusing the document before the meeting assembled. A copy had been promised the day preceding, but which could not be obtained; and that morning he had made several fruitless attempts to procure it. In consequence he wrote a note, early in the day, apprising the worthy chairman that he must decline moving the adoption of an instrument, with the contents of which he was unacquainted. The gentleman who had preceded him had said, that he had condemned the report which had been read—this he denied—the gentleman must have misunderstood him;

the report in question had been prepared with much ability, and though he approved of it in the main, he could not subscribe to all the doctrines set forth in it, nor consistently move its adoption. So much, therefore, for the charge brought against him by the last speaker. As much time had been occupied in communicating to them the proceedings of the association, he should not feel himself justified in taking up more of their time than was necessary to make a few general observations. He had had the honor of addressing them on that spot on a former occasion, he alluded to the great Tattersall's meeting held there on the 5th April, 1834; a meeting which he, in common with others, was instrumental in convening. He told them upon that occasion, that it was not an amelioration of the Council the Patriots were seeking for, not a redress of grievances, but a revolution; a desire to upset the government, and usurp all its power into their own unhallowed hands. The rendering the Council elective would be followed by rendering the office of governor also elective, which would at once dissolve the bond of connexion between this colony and the mother country. Anarchy and confusion would be introduced among us, and they would govern with despotic tyranny. When he told them that such were the designs of our Canadian Patriots, he little dreamt that they should ever have attained their object; but, unfortunately already is our House of Assembly armed with all the powers of government, and you are here assembled to devise means to protect yourselves from tyranny and oppression. It is true the organization of the Council has not been altered; but the concurrence of that body to the appropriation of monies has been dispensed with—the House of Assembly have become masters of the province, and been permitted to assume not only the sole legislative but also executive powers. This is to be ascribed to a want of knowledge on the other side of the Atlantic, of the true state of the parties within the colony; notwithstanding all that has been said, all that has been written and published on the subject, the idea seems to prevail there, that our political disputes are confined between the executive government and the House of Assembly representing the people, comprising those speaking the English language; and amounting to between 150,000 and 200,000; and that the clamour against the predominance of the assembly is raised by a small Orange Tory faction. Whereas, in truth and fact, the British and Irish are not represented in the assembly, and the differences by which the community have been disturbed, have arisen from the struggle on the part of the French leaders to establish a national ascendancy. An ascendancy which they are about finally establishing, for the protection afforded to the English minority against the tyranny of the French majority appears to be withdrawn. In the spring of 1833, some persons who took an interest in public matters as well as himself, were of an opinion that an agent or agents should be the bearer of the Tattersall's petition; and who might inform the government of the state of the province. Unfortunately however, many persons of high standing and experience in the province differed in opinion with them, and no agent was sent at that period. In the mean time, the assembly, with the view of enlisting the sympathies of political leaders in the British Parliament, represented the province as being ground down with oppression and misgoverned as Ireland had been; and the whole population speaking the English language, were characterised as a small faction of bigoted Orangemen and violent Tories. There is too much reason to believe that these misrepresentations had the desired effect; and the agents sent to Britain arrived too late, as his Majesty's government had adopted another course with the view of obtaining the necessary information. What audacious effrontery in any man, or body of men, to characterise the opponents of French domination, as being a band of Orangemen;—Orangeism is not known in Canada. There is not on the face of the earth a spot so free from religious rancour or disputes as this province. Here we have no fanatical persecutions—no burning of convents, as in the neighbouring states. In Canada every man may worship his Creator according to his own form, without giving umbrage to his neighbor; and in this respect, at least, all denominations live together in true christian spirit and charity. If any proof were required to satisfy persons at a distance, and who may not have visited Canada, of the truth of these assertions, it will be found in the universal burst of indignation which flew from every protestant press, at the diabolical calumnies recently propagated against our pious and virtuous Roman Catholic clergy, by fiendish and fanatical impostors in the United States. But we are Tories. I

really do not know what our enemies mean by the term? Its meaning is unknown on this continent. I must presume that they mean to reproach Britons and Irishmen with their attachment to their native land—the land of their forefathers, her constitution, laws and institutions. If, then, the love of country is the characteristic of a Tory, the whole population who speak the English language in Lower Canada are Tories; they alone who glory in the victory of Trafalgar and the triumph of Waterloo; they whose hearts glow with pride at those proud and lofty recollections, those sublime associations, which hallow the isles, which gave birth to the liberators of the world. But if to patriotic feelings is superadded a desire to preserve that frame of government and those institutions in their purity; if a desire to purge them of all corruption to lop off any excrescences which may have grown upon them with the lapse of time—if a determination to remove and brush away all impediments to public improvements and general happiness, are the attributes of Reformers—then are we Reformers, in spirit, and in the true sense of the term. While we want not, we seek not, any exclusive rights or privileges, we do not wish to see such conferred upon another class of subjects in this province—all we demand are equal rights, privileges and protection to all classes of subjects in the province, and an impartial administration of the government. In what manner these objects are to be attained, he was not prepared to say; but they were about to nominate another Executive Committee, and no doubt that body would proceed with caution, and, upon mature deliberation, would adopt the most prudent measures to secure them in the enjoyment of all the rights of British subjects, and to perpetuate the connection of the colony with the mother country.

Mr. Boston said, as the resolution intrusted to me now to offer to this meeting, requires of me but little observation, and will be succeeded by others of a highly interesting nature, affording occasion for addressing you at length on the several matters to which they refer, I should trespass upon your time were I to wander from the immediate subject of the resolution, I shall therefore be very brief in my remarks. The general committee in the progress of their proceedings, considered it requisite to appoint a special committee, for the purpose of altering and amending the rules and regulations which were framed at the formation of the association; their report has now been read and submitted for your approval. You must necessarily be led to conclude from the labor bestowed on the subject of these rules, that a determination exists with the members, that this constitutional association shall be upheld and maintained until it has achieved the objects for which it had its formation. The association has felt its importance in the present political state of the country; it views itself as perhaps the only fortress around which with perfect safety, true and faithful subjects can now rally. Its members are determined in their purpose to maintain the constitution happily bestowed upon this highly favored colony; they look and wish for nothing exclusive for themselves; they claim equal rights with all others; they seek to obtain the real and effectual enjoyment of their elective franchise in a way that the British community may be fairly represented in the House of Assembly, from which they find themselves wholly and systematically excluded by means of illiberal and illegal measures, which have been pursued by a faction of misguided men now in possession of that House, whose principles and dispositions they view as being hostile to the government and inimical to the feelings and interests of the British, Irish, and other faithful subjects of the land. This association is composed of a body of men who will not submit to a surrender of their rights, they wish for no republican government, and least of all for any kind of government that could be placed under the guidance and control of the now leader of the House of Assembly, who, in his frenzy, it is stated, declared that his wish was not only to establish a republican government here, but that such should be introduced among the nations of Europe. That gentleman and his mistaken followers must be made to know that the British community here are not composed of materials that will tamely crouch to them, or to any body, however formidable, if viewed by them as oppressors. Attached to the constitution of their fatherland, scions of their ancestors, whose memories and deeds of old they revere and determined in their purpose they will resist every encroachment that may be made upon their civil or political rights, and at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, claim and battle for the enjoyment of the invaluable rights and privileges of freemen and of British subjects. In these their views

they tender the hand of brotherly regard to their Canadian fellow-subjects, desirous of assuring those that in supporting such measures they are equally engaged in securing to them their rights and privileges; the association having truly but one desire, that of promoting the general good of all and the prosperity of the country. These rules and regulations now submitted to you, I am sure will be received, approved and adopted by you.

Mr. Corse said—In coming forward to second the resolution that has already been read to you, I must say, that it is a most fortunate circumstance for me, that the lucid exposition of the subject matter of the resolution which has commanded your attention, and which was so well deserving of it, renders it entirely unnecessary, and worse than useless, on my part, particularly on such a day as this, to occupy your attention for a single moment. I had intended to have offered you a few observations upon the present momentous and alarming crisis in our political affairs, that now so agitates every bosom that has a heart to feel, or an intellect to appreciate, the rights of a British subject (there being a general cry of go on, let us have it.) Gentlemen, I must desist, there being so much business of importance yet to do, and so many speakers yet to follow me, who are in every respect, so much more capable of doing justice to this all-gripping subject than I am, that I shall satisfy myself by asking you one simple though most important question, are you prepared for slaves? Thank God, that these rude winds that whistle so around us, and the hyperborean atmosphere that sunk the thermometer so many lines below the frigid zero have not frozen up, or even chilled your ardour. Let us, then, Gentlemen, one and all, here take our stand upon the imprescriptible, inalienable and imperishable rights of British freemen, the rock of liberty.

'And though contention rise among the clouds,
Mix earth with heaven and roll destruction
onwards,
There let us fix and breast us to the shock,
And nobly triumph in a glorious cause,
Or perish in our attempt.'

Is there a single individual amongst us who would stop to choose between an unrestrained and ignominious domination of a French faction, or a glorious death in the defence of his inherent birth-rights? If there is such a being, I say, for one, let the dastard be scouted from society, as an unworthy member of it. When I look around among you and observe the fervour that animates you all, I feel ashamed even of the recreant thought. I dare be sworn that, should the day, unfortunately, arrive, when your strength of nerve would be required in the defence of your beloved country, your own united rights, your arms will be as ready then as your voices now are.—Gentlemen, I am more than satisfied, and I humbly thank you.

Mr. Shrimpton said—I have to make an apology for thus attempting to stand forth before a company like the present, to open my mouth in the cause of freedom, or to speak at all in public on the destinies of a rising empire. My humble station, I know ought to be a strong reason with me why I should keep at a respectful distance, and listen in silence to the statements of my superiors. Yet, though occupying a humble situation, I may say, in the language of an ancient writer, 'I am a man, & whatever interests me.' Thus I consider myself a member, though an humble one, of the great human family. But, considering those social ties which bind man to man and men to place, I only yield to these common laws of our common nature, if I feel a predilection for the land of my birth and an affection for my own countrymen. But while I openly and boldly declare that I am an Englishman, I do not give utterance to the sentiment to call up any unpleasant feelings in the breasts of others; but would say to any or every consistent member of this infant community, if thy heart is with my heart as my heart is with thy heart, give me thy hand. But there are different classes of society in one and the same community: men are not, can not be equal—mind and temporal circumstances ever have and ever will make an essential difference, and mark the grades of society. But this difference ought not to exert any clashing influence in a political point of view. The body politic should be considered as one complete chain, each link depending on the whole and the whole on each. The British constitution recognizes no exclusive privileges; and those persons are not alive to their own or their country's security or prosperity who would act otherwise. Thus while we would give respect to whom respect is due, we would claim equal political rights. You have no doubt listened with deep interest to the statements which have been made to you by those gentlemen who have preceded me; but I would humbly attempt to attract the attention of that class to which I more immedi-

ately belong—the mechanics of Montreal, and, through them, those of the whole province of Lower Canada; and I trust that the topics to which I shall refer, the plans which I shall endeavour to lay down, and the principles which I shall wish to elucidate, will not be found to contain anything repugnant to the well-being of society—not to array master against man, or man against master, but for the universal good of all. It may be laid down as a truism that union is strength; and we find, any great commercial object is to be attained the aid of numbers is called in—when any great local or national improvement is to be effected, the entire community is invited to unite their wealth and their intelligence in order to its accomplishment. And for what is your St. George's Society, your St. Andrew's, your St. Patrick's, your German Societies? They are contemplated to attain those objects which individual beneficence could never accomplish. And shall we be awake to the principle—shall we be alive to all the important advantages to be gained by union—shall we have a sufficiency of material at our command and shall we have plenty of intelligence and mastermind to unite and arrange this material—and yet, after all, I ask you as men—as order-loving men—I ask you as sons of Britain—I ask you as fathers, and as the fathers of a posterity who are destined to people the fertile plains of Canada—I ask you, one and all, shall we be aware of all this, and yet lay our necks patiently under the feet of our oppressors, and resign our hands and our feet to the galling chains of slavery, and to a mean and degrading vassalage?—shall we, who can refer with triumph to an illustrious line of fierce warriors, of senators, and of merchants, with more than princely incomes, who, by their commercial enterprise and probity, have gained the confidence of a world—shall we resign every thing that is near and dear to us to a few, who have not a single page of history, or one solitary monument, which records their individual greatness, or hands down to future ages their country's glory—a few, who may feel a kind of self-complacency, and imagine themselves something—in short, shall we become the slaves of slaves? Forbid it, that blood that flows in our veins.

In support of the fourth resolution. Mr. THOM spoke as follows:

If I may presume to borrow the language of a Right Honorable Governor-in-Chief, it is 'in no ordinary circumstances that I have mustered courage enough to appear before so large, so respectable, so influential an assemblage. I have never before addressed a meeting larger than a parochial vestry in England; and all, but those, who know me intimately, may suspect me of insincerity, when I state, that I now present myself with a very painful degree of diffidence and reluctance. But in the present crisis, gentlemen, men must submit to the sacrifice of personal interests. Every man, that can speak, ought to speak; every man, that can write, ought to write; every man, that can act, (and which of you cannot?) ought to act. Writing I have attempted; speaking I am about to attempt; and, when the time comes, I will not be backward in action. In the meantime, gentlemen, I earnestly beg, that you will indulgently overlook my imperfections and kindly accept the will for the deed. It is, indeed, 'in no ordinary circumstances' that we are now placed. We have, as Mr. Corse has well observed, only the choice of two awful evils, slavery and resistance. Will you be slaves, gentlemen? Whether will you imitate your forefathers, who fought and bled in the cause of freedom, or the 'cheerful' slave of 'precise instructions' however unconstitutional, however iniquitous, however oppressive? Say gentlemen, will you imitate your forefathers or Lord Gosford? (Here burst forth a simultaneous shout of 'our forefathers'.) Then, gentlemen, if you will not endure slavery, you must have recourse to resistance; and happy it is for us, that the illegal and violent conduct of our enemies, whether legislative or official, placed them beyond the pale of the constitution, and enabled us to offer a peaceable and constitutional resistance. In regard to the Governor, gentlemen, has he not dismissed the executive council and presumed to rule on his own responsibility, without any adequate knowledge of the colony and, I am much afraid, without the disposition and capacity for speedily acquiring it. If he has an executive council, of whom is it composed? It is composed of a few officious meddlers with what does not concern them, who are besides, just as ignorant of the country as Lord Gosford himself. Lord Gosford, gentlemen, has what the Americans style a Kitchen Cabinet. In regard to the permanent inhabitants of this colony, he consults every traitor and, if I may be allowed a bitter play on words, he insults every honest man. But, gentlemen, Lord Gosford has not only committed the theoretical crime of dispensing with the executive council. He has committed a gross practical violation of the constitution by putting his hand into the public chest, and has done more than that, which roused John Hampden's resistance—legal resistance in the first place, you will observe—against Charles the First. On this subject gentlemen, I cannot do better than read to you a letter under the appropriate signature of John Hampden, from a paper, which, as a whole, is the best in the province... Yes, gentlemen, I repeat it, that the Quebec Gazette, as a whole, is the best journal in Canada; and I would advise you all to subscribe to it. I shall now read the letter.

To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.

Sir,—At the last Constitutional Meet-

ing, it was justly observed by a gentleman present, that the meetings generally ended after a great deal of talking, just as they commenced, without coming to any conclusion. I think it a general expressed feeling amongst that portion of his Majesty's subjects in this Province, who are put out of the pale of the constitution as it stands, that a resistance at once should commence against legislative oppression and a determined struggle should begin for a restoration of our political and civil rights, of which we the most wealthy and intelligent of the Canadian people are deprived. This feeling as I have observed, is pretty general, and I believe the way only requires to be pointed out for them to be 'up and be doing.' It is expected that the executive committee will shortly produce some measure tending that way; but as I, amongst many others anticipate a series of amendments and resolutions, I beg leave, in the mean time, through your constitutional journal to throw out an opinion which I think if followed up with spirit, would very soon bring things to an equilibrium: I would say to that portion of the people who have no voice in the councils of the province, that they ought to resist contributing to the revenue of the province, until they had a voice in the distribution of monies taken out of their pockets. No representation—no taxation! The revenue of the country is contributed chiefly by us, and it is idle to call them the King's taxes, or duties; the King has no more to say to them, than any individual of the province unrepresented in it, they are the Assembly's taxes, taken from the pockets of us, whose prosperity they would madly wish to destroy, and used for that purpose. My voice therefore is decidedly for war. No representation—no taxation!

JOHN HAMPDEN.

Now, gentlemen, I must address you on the unconstitutional character of the Assembly. The very Ward in which I stand, the West Ward of the City of Montreal—you have only to look round the corner of this building to see the scene of the iniquity—is not only not represented but actually misrepresented through the violation of the express provisions of a statute, which its very violators had themselves framed. A far more doubtful violation of the same statute in reference to the same election has been recently pronounced to be illegal, even by a judge of French origin; and if, gentlemen, the conduct of the Returning Officer in closing the poll could be submitted to any legal tribunal, it would meet a similar fate. But, as no such tribunal exists, the only remedy, gentlemen, is in ourselves. But in this question, gentlemen, not only the West Ward of Montreal but the whole province is deeply interested. The Assembly by electing as Speaker a man, who is not legally a member, has vitiated itself as a public body and disqualified itself for legislative action. It is the Speaker that constitutes the Assembly a body. Without a Speaker it is but a mob; and even with a Speaker, it is not much better.—While Mr. Papineau was nominally member for the County and the West Ward, this argument against the legality of any proceedings of the Assembly could not have been urged with equal force; but that gentleman's selection of the West Ward and relinquishment of the County clearly vitiates the existence of the Assembly, as a legal body. Let us, therefore, peaceably and constitutionally resist all the acts of an illegally constituted Assembly, so far as they personally affect ourselves, whether in regard to public duties or assessments or wharfage; and I shall on the spot convince you that I mean to practice what I recommend. In the beginning of last week I received a letter from the Assembly, demanding information from me, as proprietor of the Settler in regard to the Post-Office. The economical gentlemen had forgotten to pay the postage. I, of course refused the letter; and it has this morning been returned to me postpaid. This gentlemen, is my answer. (Here the speaker tore up the document and scattered its fragments amid the loud cheers of the multitude.)

To conclude, gentlemen, I would draw your attention to the fact, that our brethren of Quebec also meet to-day; and I trust that the 7th of December, so far as our independence of the French faction and the Frenchified local government is concerned, will be our Fourth of July. I am sure, at least, that Tattersall's will be honored in succeeding ages as the cradle of English liberty, and that our worthy host, Mr. Jones, will be immortalised as the nurse, the dry nurse I mean, of constitutional freedom.

Mr. Brown said, with your permission, allow me to say a few words on the subject now before us. My observations will be given upon our rights, laws and justice, which declares that those entrusted with power over the state, whether it be a King or a Governor, are only the servants of the people, and are accountable to them through their representatives; and whenever the ends of government are prevented by the treachery of one or combination of both, the people have a just right to reform the old one. Kings promise, by their coronation oath, to protect the life and property of their subjects constitutionally, and in return the subject promises on his part to obey the laws, thus forming the bond of allegiance; whenever that is prevented by the government, and protection withdrawn from the people, all compacts between the parties are dissolved. His Majesty's Ministers have sent to us a commission composed of four persons, with one Gosford at their head, to enquire into and redress our grievances; what have they done?

they have added to our list of grievances with insults—mocking the established laws of the land—and have consented and allowed Louis Joseph Papineau and company to open the public chest, and take from thence one fourth of the revenue of the province, of the current year, and distribute the money amongst themselves and hirelings. Wise two-headed Government has told the French Assembly men to pass a law to preserve their language, and at the same time intimated that we, his Majesty's subjects of British descent, are permitted to speak any language we please. How very polite he was, gentlemen, when delivering us English subjects over to the rule of a faction. This said peer obliged Britons to take these steps. Let us be united and we have nothing to fear in the event of a collision. Gentlemen, there is only one course to be pursued—let us unite, and be united and prepare for the worst. Such artificial means as God has put in our power for the defence of our property, civil rights and constitution, the bulwark of liberty, such as was engraven in the hearts of the heroes of old and handed down to us in their blood...Gentlemen, let us, without loss of time, show the people of Great Britain, that we his Majesty's subjects of British origin will never submit to the domination of a French faction, while we can speak the language of our beloved country.

Mr. Auldjo, on moving the 5th resolution, stated, that in much that he meant to say on the subject of the resolution that he had to propose, he had already been anticipated by several of the previous speakers, although it was singular enough that the topic formed no part of what they were directly called upon to say on other resolutions, and it therefore showed how all absorbing was the subject. He alluded to the singular and unprecedented termination of the West Ward election, about a twelvemonth since, and he hoped that the present meeting would indulge him in making his remarks upon it with the same freedom that they had so frequently allowed to him in the progress of it. If the return that was made upon that occasion, had been in favor of his most intimate personal friend, or his closest political adherent—so shameful and illegal was it, that he would consider it his duty to have held it up to public execration. What then must be the feelings of the electors of the ward to have fastened upon them two individuals so inimical to their interests as the two individuals usurping the quality of their representatives in the House of Assembly? One of them concocting nostrums in the city of Montreal, the other concocting treason in that same House of Assembly, and both of them obnoxious to the majority of the electors of the West Ward of Montreal, if the result had been fairly and legally ascertained. My design, however, at present, is to hold up to your view, the political character of the most prominent of these two individuals, and the avowed enmity that he entertains towards every man of British or Irish birth or origin, and there can be no mistake in fixing upon Louis Joseph Papineau as that man. In his famous address to the West Ward electors, he begins by designating some of our fellow countrymen in England as sharpers, others as dishonorable fanatics, and, in sweeping terms, accuses the public functionaries here or in London, of having forged 6,700 signatures to an address to Parliament from the English inhabitants of this province. Other flowers of his rhetoric might be culled from the same document, evincing the deep hatred the man entertains of every Briton and of every thing British. And it is only the other day that this individual stigmatizes my fellow countrymen, in the following manner:—'No chance could bring together a dozen knaves of the native population of the province, whilst either particular device or chance has often united a dozen of the other.' All these put together sufficiently evince the malignity of the man's disposition towards the inhabitants of the British Isles. Is there any possible act of the man's future life that could expiate the injuries that he has inflicted and meditated towards us. I could say much more on the same subject did time allow me.

From the Montreal Herald.

TO CONSTITUTIONALISTS.

'Although the King should continue to press his present system of government, the period is not far distant at which you will have the means of redress in your own power. It may be nearer, perhaps, than any of us suspect, and I would warn you to be prepared for it.'—Junius.

The Contingencies.—I was proud to see such a numerous meeting of respectable and determined constitutionalists as that of Monday. The late hour at which the meeting was convened and the shortness of the days at this season of the year, prevented many persons from entering fully into the consideration of our numerous grievances. With a view to make up in some measure for the deficiency, I propose, in a series of letters, to examine in detail the merits of each, and with this intention I would earnestly draw your attention while, in the present letter, I treat of the contingencies,—whence the fund which provides for their discharge arise, and how this fund is and should be applied.

The contingencies may be defined as the unavoidable expense incurred by a legislative body, in carrying on the public service. The fund in this province which provides for the contingencies, arises principally from the provincial duties on imports and exports, collected at the different ports and custom houses. The amount of this fund may be conceived from the fact

that every pound of tea consumed in or imported into this province, pays a duty of sixpence, every gallon of wine ninepence, and every hundred weight of sugar four shillings and eightpence! This tax presses heavily on the great body of the people, who frequently suppose that the high price of articles is owing to the aggrandizing selfishness of monopolizing merchants, whereas it is entirely owing to this demand made to defray the expenses of an assemblage of pseudo legislators and conceited ignoramus. Should not the people then, insist upon having a voice in the distribution of these funds? Taxation without representation is tyranny. Is the West Ward of this city represented? Have not the electors of that ward, the wealthiest and most enterprising in the country, been illegally prevented from a participation in the legislative concerns of the province? Are they not consequently the objects of Mr. Speaker Papineau's and the French faction's tyranny? A much lighter tax on our American neighbours inflamed that spirit of independence which was only extinguished by their shaking off the odious yoke, and obtaining those privileges which they now enjoy. Shall we then Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen, crouch beneath the yoke of a French faction? I trust not; but when the day of trial arrives, which God grant is still far off, I hope there will be found amongst us the firmest spirit of resistance, superior to the united efforts of faction and ambition.

We have it in our power to starve out the despicable traitors,—pay no taxes—resist the collection of assessments,—and by our united efforts we must achieve the liberation of ourselves and our posterity from the baneful thralldom of a hungry faction, and deplorably ignorant colonial ministers. Our grievances are aggravated by insults, our complaints are not merely disregarded but checked by authority. At such a moment no honest man will remain silent or inactive. However distinguished by rank or property, as freemen we are all equal. We are all interested in a common cause, and the man who deserts it at this alarming crisis, is an enemy to his country; let him only be scouted from society and let him only be remembered as a traitor and a coward.

Dec. 3, 1835.

PHILO JUNIUS.

To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.

Sir,—That this colony is on the eve of great political changes, no man can doubt; and that the fortunes and happiness of the British population of Canada, and our descendants for a long train of years, must be virtually influenced by these changes is incontestable. At this juncture then it is essentially necessary that the best talents and energies of Britain's sons should be arrayed, and that in deliberation, in argument and in action they should be equal to the exigency of the times. Let us examine what are considered our constitutional safeguards, and ascertain how far we can depend for protection at this time of need—from the Assembly our best supporters have been studiously and violently excluded; to say that we are represented there, is mockery—in the Council there may be some hope, but can we look to that body for safety, when recent votes make us doubt some, whom not long since to have doubted, was impossible...Of the Governor & Commissioners...we shall say nothing.

The result of my enquiry is while the political storm is darkening around us, and all the elements are in motion, we can only look with confidence upon the regularly constituted officers, to whom the bark in which our liberties are shipped is confided in mild and sunny weather. Are we not then at this crisis fearfully situated? We see concession after concession. Calling for the only renewed inroads upon the constitution and only provoking fresh insults upon the national honor from a majority who spurn at conciliation. Indeed when all political power centres in a party, and even the judiciary itself must be chosen from it, and those acceptable to it, it is not in reason to expect conciliatory measures from that party.

In the public councils of the country we have no sufficient guardians whom we can trust to repel the daring innovations with which we are menaced—upon the individual exertions of us and of every of us our safety now alone depends; all else is naught. If we are wanting to ourselves and remain passive and apathetic, then is our situation desperate, for the fetters are now forging which must repress our energies down to the dust. To rouse into action and to concentrate these energies is our first duty. Our cardinal error is the want of organization, of unity of councils and of purpose; this defect we must remedy at once. We know the steps pursued by our opponents 'fas est et ab hoste doceri,' when they could no longer meet together, invested with the external attributes of Parliament, a voluntary convention gave them substantially all its power.

We are now in a worse situation than were our opponents when they adopted this measure. They contended with the administration alone, while one branch of the Legislature, and that the strongest was wholly theirs. We have to contend with the declared enmity of one branch,—the weakness of the second, and the ignorance of the third, and have no direct representation anywhere; why then should we not seize the weapon abandoned by the enemy, to turn it against himself; and why should we not resort to a convention, since that measure alone can afford us protection? Let no man apprehend violent measures from such a convention as I propose—if the enemies of the constitution could pre-

serve peace and order, when combining for illegal purposes, it need not be feared that the friends of order and of the laws will act less peacefully when assembled for the noblest and purest of purposes.—Our interests will readily find adequate representatives among a body of Britains, of our own free choice: where talent, assiduity and true patriotism would centre, and which respectable in itself would extort respect from its very enemies, and would raise a mighty voice to thunder across the Atlantic, and arouse from their slumbers the nation and the ministry, and force them to sympathize with the brethren whom their fatuous policy is about to sacrifice.

The different constitutional associations are too widely apart from each other, and their action is too divided, and too slow to answer our exigency, but they form bodies who might choose from among themselves those upon whose 'loyalty, integrity and ability' all can rely with confidence.

In one central place, Three-Rivers for instance, the several delegates might meet. The proceedings of the present parliament, the plans of the ministry and the views of the administration, important topics of momentous interest would then be ably canvassed. The real defects of our constitution would be inquired into and exposed, and the appropriate remedy discussed. At the same time that the Government would have the advantage of the temperate, yet zealous, active and enlightened researches of the body of delegates. We, their constituents, would profit by their wisdom, our attention would be directed to the point which it most behoves us to protect, and to the means by which the attacks upon our rights may be most successfully repelled. Under such auspices the good cause must surely triumph. At least, such is the ardent hope and desire of T. C. A.

From the Toronto Courier.

We have lately devoted much of our journal to the politics and proceedings of Lower Canada; for we are of opinion that the daring strides towards revolution, of an anti-British-Republic-loving faction in that province, are more momentous to Upper Canadians, and should by them be more narrowly scanned than any local subject of which we are at present cognizant. For so infatuated—so restless—so ambitious does the Papineau band appear, that nothing, we believe, short of the unanimous sympathy and support (physical should it be required) of the people of this province, for those of British and Irish origin in the lower one, will arrest their unholy and disloyal career. General would have been a better term to use than unanimous; for we know that even among ourselves there are a few designing knaves and political hypocrites, who would at any time sell their country for a mess of pottage, and whose most ardent aspirations are to see, both in the Lower Province and here, the beautiful fabric of the British Constitution razed to the ground: men who would form a fraternity with negroes as they have with the French anarchists, did they find them active instruments in the cause of revolution. But thanks to the true British blood that so warmly circulates in the veins of the great body of the inhabitants of this province; such are indeed few and far between, so that our brethren in the sister province, must not on the score of numerical inferiority cower to the domineering insolence of their enemies, who, were they in the ascendancy, would rule them with a rod of iron; let them meet those who would rob them of their religion, their country, and their laws, with that bold front and invincible spirit, which has ever characterized their ancestors, whose deeds cast a halo round Englishmen and the descendants of Englishmen in every quarter of the globe,—let them act as become freemen, and our life for it, the Upper Canadians will not desert them in the day of trial. In the mean time let the constitutional presses of both provinces speak out—let them divest themselves of all mawkish sensibilities, for the time of temporising is gone by, and let them in one voice protest against any infringement of that constitution which they so justly revere; whether it proceeds from the factotum of a Radical Whig Ministry, or from the more polluted source of a French English-hating demagogue.

ANTI-GALLIC LETTERS.

[SECOND SERIES.]

To the English Inhabitants of British America.

No. I.

Montreal, 15th Dec., 1835.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN.—Recent events have broken the noble chain of fair and fertile provinces, which once bore the proud name of British America, by the destruction of its most important link. Lower Canada is virtually a French republic; its English inhabitants are literally political slaves; the Lower Provinces have lost almost all their relative value; and Upper Canada is shut out from the ocean.

Your interest, therefore, is identified with those of the English inhabitants of French America; but even had they no claim but that of a common origin, they would unhesitatingly rely on your sympathy and your aid.

I confidently address my fellow-countrymen of all parties and all creeds, for the present struggle in Lower Canada involves not politics but nationality, not opinion but origin, not principle but blood. But, though my appeal shall be chiefly based on the ground of origin—a ground, which the

W. W. S., Sub.
33-GW.

POETRY.

SLANDER.

Oh! subtle foe of all the good and true,
That walks in darkness 'mong the human race
Here let me show how black thy baleful hue,
And all thy hellish machinations trace.

Thou, Slander, the arch-fiend's first, best ally,
Detraction, malice, following in thy train,
Destroying with a smile, a sneer, a lie,
Impugning nature kneels to thee in vain.

The purest, best, most noble, spar'at thou not,
Thy venom thrown relentlessly on all;
No scheme too base to be by thee forgot,
To gain thy greatest joy—a good man's fall.

Tracking for this thy victim—unaware
Of thy designs he fearlessly moves on,
Or sleeps in fancied safety, free from care,
To wake, alas! and find himself undone.

Of 'neath the guise of friendship thou art found,
Winning a confidence, but to betray,
'Till in thy folds, thy victim thou hast wound,
He falls at last thy unresisting prey.

Thus the venom'd serpent art thou like,
Winding thy way along with poison'd fangs,
Watching the fatal moment when to strike,
Then leave thy victim writhing 'neath thy pangs.

And none can tell how wert, or whither came,
Save from the slime thro' which thou drag'st
thy length.

But mourns thy coming, many a blighted name,
And ruin weeps thy guile's vindictive strength.

Thy work is darkness, not the bold attack
That, fearless, shrinks not from the light of day;
Assassin-like, thou stabst in the back,
And base-born treach'ry pioneers thy way.

Most loathsome, dangerous cowardly and vile,
No pen can all thy hid'ousness portray,
Nor tell what venom lurks beneath thy smile,
Nor all the foulness of thy heart display.

UNVEIL THY HEART!—That loathsome channel ope!
'I would taint the world with its contagious air,
Blasting all good, destroying every hope,
And leaving all a chaos of despair.

PLOOTZ.

From the Montreal Gazette.

THE BRACHE OF PRIVILEGE.

Arrah, Doctor! now can't you be aisy, joy,
Nor wield your new power like a Bashaw, my boy;
May not honor and fame be as precious and dear
To others as you—though a member you are?

You often spake loudly of freedom and right,
And paint every tyrant in colours of night;
This sounds mighty well in an illigant spache,
But why don't you practice the thing that you prache?

Besides, as a son of green Erin, you know,
The blood will not always as peacefully flow;
There are moments of passion, when braches are made,
For which Irishmen always were famous 'tis said.

Then why, like a poltroon, a privilege claim,
That will leave a dark blot on your courage and name;
Rather 'cheerfully' yield, what you ask as a right
And give the insulted permission to fight.

I think it but just in this place to repate,
He sprung from the people who gave you your
seat;
Sure some nobler return might be made for your
place,
Than a prison & bonds, for a son of their race.

If you love the green Isle we left over-the-sea,
If you prize the respect of the noble and free,
Let the hoults be withdrawn, and no longer en-
close
The man who'd redress every grievance by blows.

PATRICK.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

NEW SEAMEN'S ACT.

Friday, 4th Dec. 1835.

The House went into committee on the bill to provide for the more speedy recovery of seamen's wages.

The first clause was passed without discussion.

The second clause introduced by the special committee to which the bill had referred, caused some discussion, Mr. Power having opposed. On a division it was found that there were only thirty-eight members present, upon which the House adjourned for want of a quorum, at a quarter before ten p. m.

We have condensed the debate on this subject into that which took place on Saturday, when the same question was received.

Saturday, 5th Dec.

The Speaker took the Chair at half past 4 p. m.

NEW SEAMEN'S ACT.

The House went into committee on the bill to provide for the more speedy recovery of seamen's wages.

The second clause upon which the committee rose yesterday for want of a quorum, having been read;

Mr. Power opposed this clause, and stated that the bill had been introduced by him for the purpose of extending the provisions of the Imperial Act to this province. It would be recollected that some time since a tariff had been established for the Court of Vice Admiralty, which weighed very heavily upon the mercantile interests, and representations having been made on the subject, last summer an Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament, by which vessels enregistered in Great Britain were exempted from the operation of this tariff.

His object in introducing this bill was simply to extend the benefits of the Act to all vessels not only enregistered in this province but coming here from any other place. By this bill one or more Justices of the Peace would be enabled to decide summarily upon actions instituted by seamen for the recovery of their wages and from such decision there would be no appeal.

The committee on courts of justice, to whom this bill had been referred, had thought proper to introduce another clause frustrating as it appeared to him the object of the bill, by giving an appeal in cases decided by the magistrates. He was not

very tenacious upon this point himself, but he would take the sense of the committee upon it. He had thought that in consequence of giving this appeal, the law would be made different with respect to the greatest number of the seamen coming to the port of Quebec, to what it was with all the others. Besides this objection there was another; in case of appeal security was required, by which an advantage over seamen would be given to merchants or masters of vessels, as the appeal as far as the seaman went was perfectly nugatory, as they were unable to give security. Again it appeared to him that by giving an appeal to the Court of King's Bench, (in term or location) was objectionable on account of that court not being conversant with maritime affairs. If it was absolutely necessary to give an appeal, it would be much better to appoint the Court of Vice Admiralty and reduce the fees in that court. These were his objections against the clause, and seeing the President of the committee on courts of justice in his place, he hoped that he would state the reasons for introducing the clause.

Mr. Vanfelson said that the bill as introduced by the hon. member gave too much power to the magistrates who, in this country, although, no doubt, there were many enlightened individuals among them, were not possessed of acquirements equal to those in Great Britain. He considered the appeal necessary to give justice to the ship-captains and owners, as well as the sailors. After a few more words from Messrs. Vanfelson, Papineau, Berthelot and Viger, the consideration of the bill was further postponed to Wednesday next.

ADVANCES FROM THE MILITARY CHEST.
The House went into committee on Mr. Clapham's motion for a copy of the Duke of Portland's despatch, and other documents relating to advances from the Military Chest.

Mr. Clapham stated that his object in making this motion was to ascertain what claims might hereafter be made against the province by the British Government. In his Excellency's speech on opening the present session it was stated that it was the intention of his Majesty's government to place at the disposal of the House of Assembly all funds arising from any local revenue, and at the same time it was stated that a certain species of negotiation would have to take place previous to the surrender of those revenues which heretofore had been at the disposal of the Imperial Government. His Excellency also stated in his opening speech that he would willingly afford every information which the House might require, which disposition on the part of his Excellency had been profited by, and information obtained on a variety of subjects, which hitherto the House had not been able to attain. The House was well aware of the fact that advances had been made from time to time out of the funds left at the exclusive disposal of his Majesty and out of the Military Chest, in furtherance of objects connected altogether with the civil government of this province at an early period of its legislation, when the revenues of the country being insufficient for its expenditure, large advances were made from the Military Chest. Upon one occasion as large a sum as £10,000 was advanced for the Lachine Canal, and it appeared to him desirable that the House should be made well acquainted whether this sum of money authorized to be advanced for the Lachine Canal had been appropriated to its purpose. It would be within the recollection of the House that hostilities prevailed some time ago between two rival companies in the North West, and a Commission was appointed to settle the differences between those two companies by which considerable expense was incurred. He was desirous of knowing from what fund the means were taken to pay the Commission, whether it was from the unappropriated revenue of the province or the Military Chest. There was still a further reason; it had been said that the protestant Clergy in this province were paid out of the provincial revenue. He denied that, but was desirous that the fact should be positively ascertained. When the information was obtained it was his intention to move its reference to the standing committee on Finance.

Mr. Leslie could inform the hon. member that the sum of £10,000 had been paid by the Military Government. (The remainder of Mr. L.'s observations were inaudible.)

Mr. Papineau said that the House would no doubt, be surprised at the spontaneous deductions of the hon. Member (Mr. Clapham,) who thought that because the British Government had made advances from the British that a claim would be set up against this Province for the amount of those advances—that because the British Government had from time to time violated the rights of the people of this Province, by advancing money from the military chest, the House should express its gratitude for this violation of its rights. He was quite at a loss to imagine in what name the hon. member stood forward to draw the House into an acknowledgment that it owed the amount of advances made from the military chest. He did not believe that the hon. member was commissioned either by the British or the Provincial Government to make this claim upon the house. When the British Government had claims to make, it generally came forward in an open straight forward manner and made them, and he could not believe that the British Government would authorize such an indirect manner of entrapping the house, as that pursued

by the hon. member. The British Government made a claim against the House for £31,800 advanced from the military chest, but it did not ask for any more. The information prayed for might be of some utility, but the honourable member must know that the House would never sanction the principle of money being spent in this colony for the Government without its consent and controul. He was not aware from what source the honourable member had derived his information respecting the Duke of Portland having authorized advances from the military chest, in case the Provincial funds were not necessary to meet the expenditure. The hon. member had, no doubt, been informed of the fact during conversation; but it would be perfectly ridiculous for the House, which knew nothing about, nor what were the motives of the Duke of Portland, in authorizing those advances, or whether the Colonial Administration had been sufficiently corrupt to profit by that authority,—to address his Excellency on the subject. It would be saying that there was something just and sensible in the pretensions of the hon. member, that the British Government had a right to claim from the House restitution of the amount of all advances made by them for this Province. The House ought to put the British Government *au fait* that it did not want them to pay any part of the civil expenditure of the Province; that if they did so it was at their own risk and peril, and that so far from meriting the gratitude of the House and the people, they would incur their reproaches for having violated their rights. If the Duke of Portland had taken upon himself to rob (derober) the British people of money, set aside for other purposes than to pay a set of fawning flatterers and courtiers, was the House to countenance such scandalous and corrupt conduct? But for this disastrous meddling with the affairs of this Province by the Duke of Portland, the Attorney-General would perhaps work, at the present day, for £300 a year, as he did before the system of paying officers of Government in this Province, came into vogue, and the emoluments of other officers, whose salaries had also been increased, first at the expense of the British public, and since at that of this Province. The emoluments of the Attorney-General had been increased to their present enormous rate to reward him for his exertions in bringing to the gallows, by means of a packed jury, an unfortunate madman, whom a few days' confinement would have brought to his senses. Yet the Attorney-General, for this crime was rewarded from the military chest, and his scandalously increased emoluments burdened on the Province ever since. If the motion then before the committee was passed, the House would have the appearance of acquiescing in those advances made by the British Government, which ought never to have been made for the good of the country, and which had been the means of entailing upon it the present enormous salaries of public officers. Those advances had been necessitated by the increased pay given to public officers;—the revenues of the country were sufficient for its legitimate expenses. The Attorney-General, at that period, found the means of obtaining a large sum for arrears due him for fees, which had never been received by his predecessor, and for which there was no established tariff. A tariff was however, established in 1802, by which an enormous income was given him, which continued to the present day.—The hon. member was in the wrong, in taking upon himself the duty of bringing forward the present measure;—if the British Government wished to make a claim against the Province, let them depute some accredited person, to make the claim openly and candidly, and then the House would know what it was required to do. The hon. member descended from a high station of a legislator to act as the agent of a few corrupt newspapers in this province, who, a few days before the opening of the present session, advanced the same absurdities as those which the hon. member's motion would have the effect of making the House commit. In those newspapers, it was stated that the province owed a large sum to the British Government; but how was it possible to know that, with the accounts of the Receiver General kept in such a way as they are at present? The accounts rendered by the Receiver-General were such as a merchant would be ashamed to keep;—they presented merely the receipts of each year, with the sums voted, of which it very frequently happened that some were never paid,—those amounts were never carried to the credit of the next year, so that it was impossible to know what sum was actually in the chest. It was very evident that this dishonest method of rendering accounts was adopted for the purpose of paying illegitimate expenses. It was only a pretext, to say that the motion was made for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Episcopal clergy were paid out of the military chest,—it being well known that it was of no use to ask the House to pay them;—if such a demand were made, the House would laugh at it. It would never consent to make the Catholic portion of the community pay for an established Protestant clergy, nor *vice versa*. The hon. member's motion, therefore, if it had no worse motive, could only be mere gratification of curiosity, and those who informed the hon. member of the Duke of Portland's despatch, would most likely be able to give all further information on the subject, necessary for its publication in the newspa-

pers,—the House ought not, to be made a tool of for that purpose, and the hon. member's motion ought to be rejected.

Continued.

OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage he has already received and begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the business of

CABINET WORK,

CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING,
in all its various branches; being supplied with a full assortment of materials necessary for conducting the establishment, and having in all the above branches experienced workmen employed, who he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has on hand a general assortment of finished articles in his line of business, which he would exchange for

LUMBER

or any kind of Country Produce. He has considerably reduced his former prices and intends making a still greater reduction, and hopes by strict attention, neatness and durability of work, to merit a continuance of the patronage and support of a discerning public.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed for Cash.

DAN B. GILBERT.

Phillipsburg, June 2, 1835.



PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that a WHARF has been completed by the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, at Port St. Francis, seven miles above Three Rivers on the South shore of the St. Lawrence, and that Steamboats and other Vessels may land or embark Goods and Passengers at the same, with safety and despatch. The Agent of the COMPANY will for the present season allow free storage for such articles as may be landed at Port St. Francis for transport to the Eastern Townships—or brought to that place for Shipment outwards.

Office of the British American Land Company.
Montreal, August 1, 1835.

BRIDGE

OVER THE ST. FRANCIS.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are now prepared to contract for building a BRIDGE over the River Saint Francis at Sherbrooke. Persons inclined to erect this bridge, will be required to furnish plans upon which they would recommend its construction, with specifications of the timber and materials required, and estimates of the sums for which they will complete the same, both with and without warranty for five years. It is desirable that plans, &c. should be furnished with as little delay as possible. Any information relating to the site of the Bridge, &c. may be obtained by application at this Office.

Office of the B. A. L. Co.
Sherbrooke, July 20, 1835.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers having taken the Brick Shop in Stanbridge, East Village, formerly occupied by E. J. Briggs, intend manufacturing and keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of

CABINET-WARE,

such as Mahogany and common Bureaus, Breakfast, Dining, and Tea Tables, Common French, and High post Bedsteads, Light Stands, Toilet and Work Tables, Dressing Bureaus, &c. &c.

ALSO

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CHAIRS,

such as Fancy, Dining, and Rocking Chairs—Small and High Chairs.

The above articles need no recommendation for fancy or durability. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as the subscribers intend selling as cheap for produce as can be bought in the country, and a little cheaper for Cash.

N. B. A few thousand feet of dry, Cherry & Butternut Boards wanted in exchange for the above articles.

E. R. HUNGERFORD,
JAMES MURRAY.

Stanbridge, East Village, July 7th, 1835 13—17

FOR SALE.

THAT well known TAVERN STAND, in the village of Frelighsburg, situated in the corner, between Main and South streets. It is probably not saying too much to assert, that there is not a more substantial and well-built house in the county; nor one, the situation of which is more PLEASANT or CENTRAL for any public business.

ALSO,

the DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, ASHERY and other out-buildings in Brome, occupied by the subscriber as a House of Public Entertainment and Retail Store with several acres of valuable land attached—very pleasantly situated on the main road from Stanstead to Montreal, and a most desirable location for a country Merchant.

Either or both of these places will be sold at a great bargain to the purchaser.

Also for sale, a few lots of WILD LAND, and

PARTIALLY IMPROVED FARMS,

in Brome and other Eastern Townships; very cheap for Cash.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above, may apply personally, or by letter, to the subscriber, as Post Master, at Brome.

JACOB COOK.

Brome, May 1st, 1835.

Succession of the late Edward Raffety, deceased.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being duly appointed Curator to the said succession, requests all persons having claims against the same to present them duly attested, and all who are indebted thereto, to make immediate payment.

JAMES M'CANNA.

Frelighsburg, October 13, 1835. 27—12w.

THE AFFLICTED!

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILLS CATHARTIC

the only

SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY

FOR THE

PILES

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' experience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome complaint. Price, 5 shillings.

RWEN'S ANTIBILIOUS AND CATHARTIC

PILLS:

an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.

DR. ASA HOLDRIDGE'S

GREEN PLASTER:

for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supersedes all other kinds of dressings; and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.

DR. WARNER'S

INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably applied will require only one application only!! Price, 1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following agents, where the medicines may be purchased—

Hagood, Clarenceville; Reardsley & Goodnow, Henryville; W. W. Smith, Phillipsburg; Dr. Oliver Newell, and Levi Stevens, Dunham; Cook & Foss, Brome; Hedge & Lyman, and George Bent, Montreal; Joseph E. Barrett, post-riding, Frelighsburg, and many other Druggists and Dealers throughout the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Frelighsburg. 4 ly

PRIZE MEDALS.

IT is hereby announced that the NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF MONTREAL, has resolved to offer FOUR MEDALS for the best ESSAYS presented during this year:—

Medals offered accordingly,
1st. For the best Essay on the comparative numbers of the ancient and modern aborigines of America, and on the causes, whether moral or physical, of their gradual disappearance.

2d. For the best Essay on the Celata of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

3d. For the best Essay on any subject connected with Literature generally.

The conditions are:—

1st. The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1836.

2d. The Essay may be in French or English.

3d. The names and residences of the Authors must be concealed: to ensure which each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author. This note shall only be opened in case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise it shall be destroyed.

4th. The successful Essays shall remain the property of the Society.

5th. The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should on one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays are to be addressed to A. F. HOLMES, M. D. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

ANDREW H. ARMOUIL, Recording Secretary.

Oct. 13, 1835.

THE LARGEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

IN THE UNITED STATES.

THIS is not said in the spirit of vain boasting, but because it can, with strict justice be declared of the PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER, which contains each week upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY distinct articles, in prose and poetry. Literature—science—the arts—the latest foreign and domestic news—police reports—sporting intelligence—notice of new works—besides an immense fund of miscellaneous intelligence—the drama—marriages—deaths—price of produce, merchandise, stocks, &c.—engravings—internal improvements, rail roads, canals—travelling—agriculture, &c. &c. embracing every variety of topics that can possibly be introduced into a public journal.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier now established for near five years, is, we believe, universally acknowledged to have the largest number of

Subscribers,

20,000!!

The largest variety of literature, entertainment, and news, as well as being the largest and cheapest newspaper published in the United States.

Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, it is printed on a splendid Napier Steam Press, with unexampled rapidity; thus giving the account of sales markets and news to the latest dates.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is published at the low price of 2 dollars. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to fifty volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read weekly, by 150,000 to 200,000 people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seaboard to the Lakes.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards have already been expended by the publishers of the Saturday Courier in Literary prizes, and in payment to American writers.—FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will shortly be offered in prizes for enriching its columns, the promotion of Knowledge, and the encouragement of American literature, of liberality believed to be unprecedented as their success has already been unexampled.

Orders, enclosing the address and amount of subscription and post paid, in all cases, will be carefully attended to, if addressed to

WOODWARD & CLARKE,

Franklin Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECOMMENDATORY NOTICE.

From the multitude of these, we refer the stranger to a brief extract, from one only for the sake of brevity, viz:

The Saturday Courier is the largest weekly journal published in Philadelphia, and certainly one of the very best in the United States.—[Pennsylvania Daily Inquirer, of May 18th 1835.]

The Saturday Courier is sent in exchange to editors who will do us the favour of inserting this advertisement.